

be effective as a first aid measure of horses' ailments, such as chills, fever, influenza, ozaena, nasal gleet, dry catarrh of the head, distemper, catarrhal fever, pink eye, pharyngitis (sore throat), laryngitis, abdominal and enteric influenza, strangles, affections of the lungs and bronchial tubes, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleuro-pneumonia, asthma, heaves, weak heart, thumps, purpura blood poisoning, bacterial poisoning, spinal meningitis, tetanus, enteritis, impaction of the stomach, stomach staggers, grass staggers, diarrhea, super-purgation, diarrhea of foals, indigestion, constipation, azoturia, worms, inflammation of the bladder, deep wounds, burns, scalds, scratches, cracked heels, grease, grapes, and eczema; that it would be effective in the retention of urine and bloody urine; that it would be effective in the treatment of fistula of the withers, poll evil, enlarged joints, shoe boil, capped elbow, foot affection, thrush, wounds and bruises of the coronet, nail punctures, corns, fistula of the coronet, contracted heels, laminitis, founder, lymphangitis, sunstroke, heat shock, hidebound, and moon blindness; that it would be effective as a first aid measure for cow ailments; that it would be effective at the first sign of illness; that it would be effective for milk fever of cattle, garget (congestion of the udder), and inflammation of the udder; that it would be effective against suppression of milk and in the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis and germ ailments; that it would be effective for tuberculosis of the lungs and tuberculosis affecting the glands; that it would be effective in the treatment of retention of the placenta and afterbirth and as a prevention and treatment of abortion of cows; that it would be effective in the treatment of diarrhea of newborn calves; that it would be effective in the treatment of umbilical hernia, navel ill, stomatitis, foot and mouth disease, stomach troubles, disease condition of the lungs and respiratory organs, eye infections, wounds and sores, jaundice, congestion of the liver, inflammation of the liver, fluke disease, and inflammation of the spleen; that it would keep animals well; and that it would be effective as a first aid measure against sheep ailments, such as affections of the air passages, bloat, foot troubles, eye and ear troubles, and worms.

DISPOSITION: June 16, 1947. Pleas of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs against the defendants jointly.

2442. Misbranding of Early Bird Anthelmintic and Early Bird Improved. U. S. v. Hector Huard (Huard Laboratories). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$200. (F. D. C. No. 23256. Sample Nos. 57171-H, 74014-H.)

INFORMATION FILED: November 25, 1947, District of Connecticut, against Hector Huard, trading as Huard Laboratories, Norwich, Conn.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 16, 1946, and February 15, 1947, from the State of Connecticut into the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

PRODUCT: Analyses disclosed that the *Early Bird Anthelmintic* was a mixture of a yellowish oil, atop a thin green aqueous sludge, containing, among other ingredients, castor oil, thymol, arecoline, and senna; and that the *Early Bird Improved* was a greenish oil mixed with a small amount of a semiliquid insoluble in the oil, with indications of the presence of oleoresin, male fern, arecoline, thymol, santonin, podophyllin, senna, and castor oil.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels of the products, in a circular entitled "Stepping Ahead in Worm Therapy," which was shipped with the products, and in a circular entitled "Suggestions for Worming Your Dog," which was enclosed with the *Early Bird Anthelmintic*, were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the articles would be effective in the removal of all species of worms infesting dogs, whereas the articles would not be effective for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: January 26, 1948. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$100 on each of the two counts of the information.

2443. Adulteration and misbranding of Enricho No. 1 and Enricho No. 2. U. S. v. Dawe's Manufacturing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$1,500. (F. D. C. No. 23223. Sample Nos. 19334-H, 51504-H.)

INFORMATION FILED: December 4, 1947, Southern District of Illinois, against the Dawe's Manufacturing Co., a corporation, Peoria, Ill.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 21 and 27, 1946, from the State of Illinois into the States of Iowa and Minnesota.

PRODUCT: Analyses disclosed that the *Enricho No. 1* contained, per gram, 70 U. S. P. units of vitamin D, 50 U. S. P. units of vitamin A, more than 100 micrograms of riboflavin, approximately 86 micrograms of vitamin B₁, approximately 70 micrograms of ascorbic acid, and 119 micrograms of niacin; and that the *Enricho No. 2* contained, per gram, 200 U. S. P. units of vitamin D, 53 micrograms of riboflavin, 50 micrograms of vitamin B₁, less than 25 U. S. P. units of vitamin A, and approximately 80 micrograms of ascorbic acid and 75 micrograms of niacin.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels of the articles were false and misleading, since they represented and suggested that the articles would be of aid to poultry and livestock in preventing and recovering from setbacks and sickness due to shortage of vitamins; that the use of the articles would insure the health of animals; that the articles would be efficacious by reason of their vitamin content in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of infections in poultry and livestock; that the *Enricho No. 1* would be efficacious in the prevention in poultry of low disease resistance, rickets and paralysis, and in the prevention in four-legged animals of low disease resistance, rickets, diarrhea, anemia, night blindness, nutritional scours, and paralysis; and that the *Enricho No. 1* would be efficacious in the treatment of weak, run-down, and convalescent birds and animals, backward flocks, sickly animals, and females during pregnancy and nursing. The articles would not be efficacious for the purposes represented.

The articles were alleged also to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods.

DISPOSITION: January 5, 1948. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$1,500.

2444. Misbranding of Lewis Spray for Poultry, Lewis Worm Killer, and Lewis Muroil. U. S. v. The Lincoln Hatchery. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine of \$75 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 21485. Sample Nos. 19641-H, 56508-H, 56510-H.)

INFORMATION FILED: June 24, 1947, District of Nebraska, against the Lincoln Hatchery, a corporation, Lincoln, Nebr.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 5, 1945, and March 15, 1946, from the State of Nebraska into the States of Iowa and Kansas.

PRODUCT: Analyses disclosed that the *Lewis Spray for Poultry* consisted chiefly of water and small amounts of formaldehyde, phenol, and glycerin; that the *Lewis Worm Killer* consisted of a brown powder containing a large amount of plant material and small amounts of nicotine and phenothiazine; and that the *Lewis Muroil* consisted chiefly of water and hydrochloric acid and a small amount of cod liver oil.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels of the articles were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the articles would be efficacious for the following purposes, whereas they would not be efficacious for such purposes:

That the *Lewis Spray for Poultry* would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, and treatment of respiratory diseases of poultry, the symptoms of which are gasping for breath and difficulty in breathing; that the *Lewis Worm Killer* would be effective in killing all species of worms infesting poultry; and that the *Lewis Muroil* would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention in poultry of coccidiosis, listlessness, lack of appetite, and bowel trouble.

DISPOSITION: June 28, 1948. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$75 and costs.

2445. Misbranding of MBX Liquid for Poultry, Kalex Liquid for Poultry, FTC Liquid for Poultry, CWD Liquid for Poultry, and Noxaton. U. S. v. 7 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 23879. Sample Nos. 24423-K to 24426-K, incl., 24428-K.)

LABEL FILED: October 30, 1947, Northern District of Iowa.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 11 and December 5, 1946, and May 19 and June 12, 1947, by the Northern States Poultry Service Co., from Luverne, Minn.

PRODUCT: 7 ½-gallon bottles and 11 1-quart bottles of *MBX Liquid for Poultry*; 2 1-gallon bottles, 4 ½-gallon bottles, and 6 1-quart bottles of *Kalex Liquid for Poultry*; 4 ½-gallon bottles and 7 1-quart bottles of *FTC*